

WELCOME. THAT IS OUR GREETING.

Our Prices are
Original and
LEADERS, and
Rock-Bottom in
Every Item

Everyone is welcome to come and share his or her portion of the many bargains we are offering every day. We want your trade. We are in business to sell goods and we are making prices to interest you and save you money.

Our business for spring was good and we were forced to make our second trip to market, and we got all new things to be had.

Only one thing is of
More Importance Than
Selling. That is
BUYING,
If You Buy Right, You
Rest easy.

We Have Dress Goods

We have Dress Goods in woolen as well as cotton, white and dotted Swises. French Organadies that are the newest. And all the Novelties in wash goods.

We Have Just Received

A big lot of silks for waists and skirts in Taffetas, Plaids, Stripes and Plain. See our New Belts. Fancy Hosiery to please you.

In Cotton Goods

GET OUR PRICES.
Good calicoes for 4c Good cotton for 5c
Best Gingham 5c Good cotton jeans 10c
And all goods likewise.

Plenty of Novelties in Boys, Childrens and Mens Clothing
Don't buy a Dollar's worth of Clothes until you see ours.

Its folly
to buy
shoes
unless
you buy
ours.

We sell
the best
as well
as the
cheapest
shoes.

Our shoes
and slippers
fits the
best and
are the
newest styles.

Its the
best
wearers
and best
fitters
we sell.

Hats
and caps
straw
and fur
lower
than ever

All the
novelties
in ladies
and gents
ties, belts,
laces
and ribbons.

A day lost is never made up—opportunities passed are never recovered. Here are opportunities for making money that you should not fail to take.

PIERCE-YANDELL-GUGENHEIM CO.

PRIZES IN WAR.

Prize is any property captured in virtue of the rights of war. A difference exists in practice between war on land and on the sea in respect to private property. At sea all the property of every citizen of a belligerent country is liable to capture.

The general right of a belligerent is to make captures by his public armed vessels of war, to grant commissions to private persons for the same object, and to establish tribunals of prize for the purpose of examining into all maritime captures, and of judicially deciding upon their validity. By the declaration of war all the citizens of the belligerent countries respectively become enemies, and the citizens of one country may seize any property of the other that they may meet with at sea. Property so seized belongs to the sovereign of the country, and not the captors, unless it is given to them as an act of grace on the part of their sovereign. For this reason, and also that the government of the country may have the power to limit and control the operations of the war, commissions are usually granted by the government to private persons, authorizing them to make such captures, and after adjudication by a competent tribunal they are entitled to the proceeds of the prizes thus taken. It is obviously necessary that when a capture has been made there should be some tribunal with authority to pass upon the validity of the capture, and to pronounce a decree of condemnation or acquittal.

It is therefore the right and duty of the government of a country, on the declaration of war, to establish tribunals of prize; and it is then responsible to all foreign nations for the correctness of the decisions therein made. So far as the property in question is concerned, the sentence in the prize court is conclusive upon all the world. If the sentence is one of condemnation, the title of the former owner is divested, and all nations are bound to respect the new title acquired under it. But to give the decision of the court this effect, it must appear conclusively that the court had jurisdiction over the property in question. It sometimes occurs that circumstances will not permit property captured at sea to be sent into port. The captor in such a case may destroy it, or allow the master or owner to ransom it. The property of a subject or an ally engaged in commerce with the enemy is liable to capture; and it makes no difference whether the trade be direct or indirect. The law of nations permits vessels to sail and chase under false colors, but not to fire a gun or capture under them. It has become an established principle of the law of nations, that a nation which takes no part in war shall have the same rights which it has in time of peace, except so far as the exercise of these rights would materially interfere with the permanent rights of the belligerents. Within her own territory, which for this and for other purposes extends a marine league from the shore, a neutral nation is supreme. No belligerent has a right to make a capture in her waters, or to arm or equip his ships of war in her ports, and if either of these things is done the neutral is bound to redress the injury. A ship has no right to station itself in a neutral port and send out boats to make hostile seizures. The neutral nation may allow certain privileges to one of the belligerents, but only such as she is willing to allow to the other. She cannot lend money to one belligerent, but if she is under a previous stipulation, made in time of peace, to furnish a given number of ships or troops to one of the belligerents, the contract may be complied with. All seizures at sea are made at the peril of the captors. If, on being sent in, the vessels and cargo are acquitted, the captors are responsible for all damages and costs, unless the capture was made with probable cause. The distribution of prize money, or of the proceeds of the sale of ships or goods adjudged by courts of admiralty to be good prize, is carefully regulated by statutes of the United States. The 10th section of the act of June 30, 1864, provides as follows: "The net proceeds of all property condemned as prize shall, when the prize was of superior or of equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be decreed to the captors; and when of inferior force, one half shall be decreed to the United States and the other half to the captors; provided that, in case of privateers and letters of marque, the whole shall be decreed to the captors, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the commissions issued to such vessels. All prize money adjudged to the captors shall be distributed in the following proportions, namely: 1. To the commanding officer of a fleet or a squadron, one twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel under his command. 2. To the commanding officer of a division of a fleet or squadron, on duty under the orders of the commander-in-chief of such fleet or squadron, a sum equal to one fiftieth part of any prize money awarded to a vessel of such division for a capture made while under his command, the said fiftieth part to be deducted from the moiety due to the United States, if there be such moiety, otherwise from the amount awarded to the captors; provided that such fiftieth part shall not be in addition to any share which may be due to the commander of the division, and which he may elect to receive as commander of a single ship making or assisting in the capture. 3. To the fleet captain, one hundredth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron in which he is serving, except in case where the capture is made by the vessel on board of which he is serving at the time of such capture, and in such case he shall share in proportion to his pay with the other officers and men on board such vessel, as is hereinafter provided. 4. To the commander of a single ship, one tenth part of all the prize money awarded to the ship under his command, if such ship at the time of the capture was under the command of the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, or a division, and three twentieths if his ship was acting independently of such superior officer. 5. After the foregoing deductions, the residue shall be distributed and proportioned among all others doing duty on board (including the fleet captain), and borne up on the books of the ship, in proportion to their respective rates of pay in the service. No commanding officer of a fleet or squadron shall be entitled to receive any share of prizes captured by any vessel or vessels not under his command, nor of such prizes as may have been captured by any ships or vessels intended to be placed under his command, before they have acted under his orders, nor shall the commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, leaving the station where he had command, have any share in the prizes taken by ships left on such station after he has gone out of the limits of his said command, nor after he has transferred his command to his successor. No officer or other person who shall have been temporarily absent on duty from a vessel on the books of which he continued to be borne, while so absent, shall be deprived, in consequence of such absence, of any prize money to which he would otherwise be entitled. And he shall continue to share in the captures of the vessel to which he is attached until regularly discharged therefrom."

Whoooping Cough
I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa.
For sale by J. H. Orme, druggist.

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JUDGE ROCHESTER IS SUSTAINED.

The Town Election Void, Says Judge Nunn

And Our Flourishing City Is Still Nothing But A Sixth Class Town.

Saturday the judgment of Circuit Judge Nunn in the agreed case to test the validity of the last town election reached the officials. The court holds that the election was illegal and void. The judgment of County Judge Rochester is sustained by the Circuit Court. The judgment of Judge Nunn is as follows:

This agreed case coming on for hearing, the court adjudges and decides the question submitted as follows: First, that the election of city officials for the town of Marion held in November, 1897, was illegal and void. Second, the county judge has the power and authority to appoint the trustees for said town, as the board of trustees of said town never at any time passed an ordinance accepting and ratifying an organizing under the act of the legislature passed in 1897, changing Marion from 6th to 5th class, consequently Marion still remains a sixth class town.

That dark brown taste and horrid breath you have in the morning is caused by an inactive liver. Some medicines relieve for a while; others for a few days, but Herbine cures. For sale by J. H. Orme, druggist.

Church Dedication.

New Hopewell Baptist church near Golds, will be dedicated on the second Sunday in June.

Rev. J. N. Hall has been engaged to preach the dedicatory sermon, and as, Rev. J. N. Hall is so well known to our people as one of the strongest advocates and exponents of the Baptist faith, the mere announcement that he is to preach will bring out a large congregation. He will preach on Friday night, Saturday morning and night, and Sunday morning and night. The dedicatory services will be held at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

A basket dinner will be spread on Sunday, and we are requested to state that arrangements will be made for all in attendance.

The Hon. O. M. James, of Crittenden county, one of the two prospective Democratic candidates for Congress, was in the city a day or so last week mingling with his host of friends. He has not formally announced yet, but feels confident and easy on the score of falling heir to the seat in the House of Representatives due the Old Gibraltar District; which has for years been supplying the Democratic majorities for the State. He is in no sense a weakling, either mentally or physically.

Although barely old enough to qualify as a Congressman, he is more than six feet in slippers (which he rarely wears), weighs nearly three hundred, and about the youngest member of his home coterie of lawyers; even the old fellows in the radius of his cloth give him a wide berth in anything he goes after.—Caldwell's Telephone.

COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION

To Be Held at Chapel Hill On Saturday, June 11.

Our County Convention will be held at Chapel Hill, Saturday June 11, 1898. All are especially invited, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterians, Christians churches and all alike. Let everyone do what he thinks is right, let each school make out its reports and have them ready at any time. If you want to pledge something for the Sunday school work we will appreciate it very much indeed. District President, do your work well, wherein we have failed in inviting make up in coming. "If all are alive and well enough and nothing happens more than I know of now I'll be there." R. M. Franks, Co. Pres.

POPULIST MEETING.

Delegates To The Congressional Convention To Be Chosen

In Marion on the second Monday in May, county court day, to select delegates to the Princeton convention to nominate a candidate for congress from this district. Every Populist in good standing and voter who may endorse our principal are invited to meet with us. Everybody come as there will be speaking by good speakers. W. H. Brown, Chmn. A. H. Cardis, Secy.

BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miller's Nerve Plaster. Nobody need have Rheumatism. Get Dr. Miller's Nerve Plaster from druggists. One cent a dose.